## OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Father Walker's Denunciation and What the People Say.

LETTERS PRO AND CON.

Does This "Jesuit" Express the True Catholic Opinion?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Your editorial in to-day's issue on Rev. Father Walker's attack on the public schools, I am sure, speaks the sentiments of converts and rightthinking American Catholics and other members of the faith who send their children to the public tacks on the public schools will eventually keep away converts and others from the church. No Catholic or Protestant parent would send their children to immoral public schools if they knew it, and no Catholic obild going to a public school can be influenced or drawn from its faith unless the parents themselves are neglectful of their own duty; and for what reason are these attacks given and the parents threatened with a relusal of the sacraments of the Church if they persist in senaing their children to the public schools? I for one send my child to those schools, and at the same time give my support to the schools attached to the churches, and i will not submit to any such unreasonable law if that is to be the new or established law of the Church. Such laws might be enforced in European countries, but never in the United States. If there was less bigotry preached in the church there would be more prosperity. I would like to ask Rev. Pather Walker and the Catholic clergy which are the most damaging to the faith—the public schools or the rum shops? Yours truly. can be influenced or drawn from its faith unless

ours truly, New York, March 15, 1875.

I BEND MY CHILDREN, AND WON'T BE DAMNED. MARCH 15, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-In the HEBALD of this morning I have read with surprise and pain the sermon of Father Walker yesterday in St. Lawrence's church, denouncing Catholies who send their children to the public schools, and for so doing threatening them with death and damnation, and calling such Catholics pothouse politicians and poor, ignorant Irish emigrants, who perjure themselves in becoming citizens. With all due respect to Father Walker, 1 am an adopted citizen, not perjured and not afraid of going to hell for sending my children to the public schools. I know as good Catholic city, who have laid the foundation of their knowledge and virtue in the public schools, and many more who are converts, and mished their education before being converted. They are at present prests of the Church, and might be poor pothouse politicians, and perjured emigrants, were they to take the counsel of such extremists as Father Walker and omit attending school. I am a poor, uneducated man myself, but confident that education enables men to know and love God and also enables them to guard their rights, whother spiritual or temporal, from such men as have been instrumental in making irishmen both poor and ignorant and wanderers all over the earth. Ignorant men, whether they be Irish or not, are more easily defrauded than intelligent ones, and har more easily kept in awe by men who will admonish others to be poor while they use all means to avoid it themselves and will protect and pray for the rich while they very often contemu and disconntenance the poor. I am a Catholic and will continue to hope in the goodness and mercy of God until I do more than endeavor to have my children educated in the public schools. Respectually, A LABORER. city, who have laid the foundation of their knowl-

WHAT MASS DID HE GO TO? TO THE EDITOR OF THE RESALD:-

In looking over the columns of your paper this morning my attention was called to a sermon which was attributed to Father Walker, one of the officiating clergymen at St. Lawrence's church, in Eighty-fourth street. I felt indignant that the Herald, which always adderes so strictly to the truth, should have been so basely deceived as to have published a fictitious sermon, and to have added an editorial which, to say the least, reflects very unjustly upon Father Waiker as an enlightened Christian. I was present at the sermon delivered by the reverend gentleman and listened to it very attentively, and, with hundreds of others, can assert that not one word of the sermon as published in the Herald of today came from the lips of the preacher, nor was it the tenor of his discourse. In speaking of the collection for the benefit of the paroccital schools Father Walker said "that the education of Catholic children in Catholic schools was something greatly to be desired." That was the sum and substance of his remarks in connection with the educational question. Not one word about the public schools, not one word of the scathing denunciation which your reporter ascribes to the reverend gentleman, the sermon of the day being upon a theme from the Gospel. I shall not attempt any explanation of this injustice. You will, perhaps, comprehend the whole matter.

Now, Mr. Editor, I am sure, not as a favor, but listened to it very attentively, and, with hundreds as an act of justice, that you will accord this com-munication a place in your columns, since it can-not be your intention to assist in an unprovoked attack upon a faithful and worthy pastor. NEW YORK, March 15, 1875. J

THE POPE IS NOT HERE YET.

You deserve to be complimented by every fair minded person for your masterly editorial on Father Walker for his attack on our public schools. Our public schools are not to be ruled by the Catnolic clargy or any other particular sect. As nation for sending their children to our public schools, would it not be well for him to remember taat this is a free country, and we have no Pope, that everybody (even Catholics) will not think as he does, and every fair minded person will feel like damning him for daring to strike such a useless blow against our noble schools. He cails our schools "Godless schools;" but thank God there are not men enough of his kind in this part of the world You make them "Popish schools," as he would like them to be. He hopes to live to see Catholic parents rejused the sacraments of the Church for parents refused the sacraments of the Church for sending their children to our public schools. He may live to see it; for his Church has the right to build any number of schools for its own use, but he will never live to see our public schools controlled by any Pope, priest or reverend. He, instead of causing his congregation to believe our schools a curse, has shown the world his real inner man, which savors of bigotry and not of freedom of speech and conscience, and if he could have his own way he would have the social affairs of this community more mixed than the affairs of his own Church in Italy have been.

Hoping you will excuse me for intruding on your valuable space, I remain one of your readers, J. W. M.

ARE THE JESUITS RESPONSIBLE FOR WALKER?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-In looking over the HERALD for to-day (Monday, March 15) I observed among the religious notices quotations from a sermon preached by a priest of ne Romish Church, wherein he anathematizes the public schools of this country as damnable, and parents who send their children to them like wise. In his vehemence he delegates to himself a power that can be vested in no mortal-from the Pope in the Vatican to the meanest priest who helps to make up this so-called Church of God! If these schools are, as he states, "nurseries of vice." why, in the name of virtue, need these tenthem? As for howling about the injustice of them? As for howling about the injustice of their naving to contribute to the maintenance of these schools, they came to this country knowing her rules, and in their cath of citizensing? The contribution of their naving to contribute to the maintenance of

afore he goes to spakin' thim blissid words! Yours truly,

WHAT A PROTESTANT BOY THINKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-If you will kindly permit him, a Protestant schoolboy would like to express publicly through the medium of your wide circulation his thoughts concerning Father Walker's base attack on the most useful of New York's institutions, her "pubhe schools," and I ask, are there not in our city to-day men and women as good and pure in every respect as any that the Catholic parochial school respect as any that the Catholic parochial schools have ever sent forth to loillow in the footsteps of flim they profess to serve, or intrigue and quarrel for the lat political offices Father Walker speaks of? Let nim come forward and say to what nation, religious belief and class of people the majo ity or our worst criminals belong? Are they not Irish ace is noted for its wit, yet most of the Irish race is noted for its wit, yet most of the Irish who come to this country have but little, if any, education, showing plainly the deficient educational system existing in their own. Why is it so? is it not because they are so completely under the control of the priests, whose aim seems to be to keep them in ignorance, that they may the more easily extort from, by threats of damnation or promises of salvation, as may best suit the case, the money that should go toward the support of themselves and families. Father Walker says:—'The great effort of the enemies of God's holy Church in these days is to get control of the education of the youth;' and, to my mind, he is right, for the greatest enemies God's holy Church in these days is to get control of the education of the youth;' and, to my mind, he is right, for the greatest enemies God's holy Church ever had are those same priests who stand between the uneducated confiding Catholic and his God. They want the Bible excluded from the schools because it teaches that it is not to any earthly medium, but to God's only agent, this son Jesus Christ, that we should go to seek our relief from our load of sins.
''Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,'' Where Catholicism prospers and Protestantism decay.
New York, March 15, 1875. have ever sent forth to follow in the footsteps of

NEW YORK, March 15, 1875.

THE GUARDIAN ANGEL OF EQUAL RIGHTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Allow one of your readers to express a thousand thanks to the HERALD for the rebuke given to Father Walker for his expressions of woe, condemnation and almost anathema against the public schools and public education. The HEBALD is the only guardian angel of equal rights, not only for the American people, out for the world at large. What would become of our liberties, or progress and intellects if the clergy of the koman Catholic Church or the ministers of any other latth or sect should undertake or have the power to damn and condemn every man, woman and child who dare not believe what they teach and preach? At present we are commanded or taught more or less what to ekt, and it the truth or raisehood could be properly established the people would be asked to have no conscience or rights of their own, and to put a check to every thought, feeling and action, whether moral, political or social, if it be not previously taught or sanctioned by a spiritual adviser. This doctribe has cost a great amount of treasure and blood, and no nation has ever inved in peace that tolerated or protected such sentiments. I remain, respectfully, &c.,

A CONSTANT READER. for the American people, out for the world at

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

MEETING OF THE COLLEGE TRUSTEES. The trustees of the College of the City of New York met in the hall of the Board of Education at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. Present-Trustees Baker, Farr, Kelly, Man, Halstead, Wetmore, Patterson, Klamroth, Trand, Jenkins, and General Webb, President of the College. Judge Neilson presided.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Comptroller to place to the credit of the college the sum of \$50,000, subject to the usual drafts. Upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee it was resolved that the petition of the members of the Phrenoscosmian Society for the sum of \$200 for the purpose of holding their twenty-third anniversary be granted. A resolution was also adopted that the Chairman of the Board be Sulfiforized to receive the sum of \$5,000 bequesthed by Ephraim Holorook for the purchase of books for the college library.

City Chamoeriain Tappan transmitted a com-

munication to the effect that the Comptroller nad transferred to him the balances to the credit of the College of the City of New York as iollows:—

-against which the warrant of J. & M. Kedian (\$4,225 10) has been charged. Ordered to be 

7,758 142,261 Printing Register, &c.....\$2.001 Puei and gas.
Insurance on library, apparatus, &o.
(350,000).
Contingencies. ....\$150,024 24

Ordered to be printed.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Chairman and Secretary to draw warrants in payment of the claims for the year 1874.

The trustees then adjourned.

All the teachers of the public schools were paid yesterday their salaries for the month of February. The whole amount disbursed was about \$220,000.

FORMATION OF THE EARTH.

PROFESSOR DOREMUS ON THE "AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE MOSAIC AND SCIENTIFIC AC-COUNTS OF THE CREATION."

A large and intellectual andience was assembled in Association Hall last evening to listen to Professor Ogden Doremus' lecture on the "Agreement Between the Mosaic and Scientific Accounts of the Creation." The lecture is not a new one, but is one of a series that were delivered some years ago, and which at the time created considerable public interest. The aim of the lecture was to show that science and religion agreed perfectly with each other as to the manof the creation, and, as a consequence, that God was the great Creator of the universe. He argued that the roundness of the earth and its irregularities of surface demonstrated that it was once fluid and that the same argument stood good as to the other heavenly bodies. He said that by heat solids were con verted into ilquids or into gases; that the gaseous state was the most chaotic, and if the atmosphere of the earth was originally gaseous the impondere of the earth was originally gaseous the imponderable forces must have been "latent." He proved this by experiments with liquids to show their globular form when supported against the force of gravity. He then explained the nature of gases, demonstrated their weight by a mammoth balance, by the revolution of an overshot wheel, &c.; showed their varied colors of red, orange, yellowish green and bluish violet, and explained the way they were obtained. He then demonstrated what is known as the chemical affinities of the gases, and gave various experiments showing the results that ensued from the exposure of dentoxide of nitrogen to the air, the active combination of exygen and bydrogen and chlorine and bydrogen. He next illustrated the evolution of imponderable forces when gases unite, as when tacy combine into solids and liquids. He told how the solid, liquid and gaseous forms depended upon the temperature; such as rendering solids liquid and gaseous by heat and converting the gases into liquids and solids by cold. His experiments to prove this were very beautiful, such as the liquefication of sulphurous acid; showing how show can be produced by the evaporation of the gas in a red-hot silver disn; making laughing gas liquid and solid. The demonstration of "extremes meeting"—tac freezing of mercury and the ourning of charcoal in the same gas, and the freezing of mercury in a red-hot platina crucible—was also an exceedingly attractive one, and drew forth the plandits of the sudience. of the earth was originally gaseous the imponder

THE POPE.

HIS HOLINESS' CONDITION OF HEALTH.

(From the Cork Examiner, March 4) According to a Roman telegram to the Loaden about the Pope's health, and the correspondent believes them to be trustworthy. His Hollness, he says, becomes daily more languid and more averse to motion. The medical men talk of slow and gradual paralysis, yet he continues his receptions and audiences, ands those who see and hear him come away with the impression that he is looking well. THE CELEBRATION.

ROUTE OF THE GRAND PROCESSION IN HONOR OF ST. PATRICE-DINNERS, BALLS AND BE-

LIGIOUS SERVICES. All the preparation and anxiety as to the suc cess of the St. Patrick's celebration of 1875 end to-day in a grand procession, several dinners and numberless balls. Physically faded, the processionists will find comfort in stretching their legs under groaning manogeny while complacently The glorious legends of the Emerald Isle ere ber faithiess sons betrayed her will be mingled by gaslight with iresh issues of to-day and Irish hopes

The procession, which will be one of the largest New York has ever witnessed, will be participated in by the following organizations:-

In by the following organizations:

Ancient Order of Hibernians (thirty-three divisions).
Ancient Order Hibernians, No. 3, Westenester (in three divisions).
Ancient Order Hibernians, No. 1, Queens county.
Bmerald Beneficial Association, Parent Branch, No. 1.
Transingoration R. C. T. A. B. Society.
St. Gaurici's H. C. T. A. B. Society.
St. Gaurici's H. C. T. A. B. Society.
St. Columba's R. C. T. A. B. Society.
St. Unicent Ferrer's R. C. T. A. B. Society.
St. Vincent Ferrer's R. C. T. A. B. Society.
St. John the Evangelist R. C. T. A. B. Society.
St. John the Evangelist R. C. T. A. B. Society.
St. Michael's R. C. T. A. B. Society.
St. Michael's R. C. T. A. B. Society.
Father Mathew U. B. T. A. B. Society (parent).
Father Mathew U. B. T. A. B. Society, Branch No. 1.
Young Men's Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, No. 3.
Father Mathew T. A. B. Society No. 3.
Father Mathew T.

St. Patrick's Mutual Allance and Benevolent Association.

The procession, after forming at Twenty-third street and Second avenne, will move at one o'clock P. M. precisely, when the signal gun will be ored. As soon as the military, under command of Colonel James Cavanaga, shall have passed the right of the civic bodies each society in its order will fall into column and proceed down Second avenue to Second street; up Second street to the Bowery; down the Bowery to Canal street; through Canal street to Centre street, to the east gate of the City Hall Park; through the Park, where they will be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council; thence up Broadway to Union square; round Washington's Monument; down Fourteenth street to Ninth avenue; up Ninth avenue to Thirty-lourth street; along Thirty-fourth street to Second avenue to Twenty-third street; up Twenty-third street to Third avenue; down Third avenue to Fourteenth street and Union square, and there dismiss.

This route, which was decided on some time since, will be achered to, notwithstanding the opposition of Police Commissioner Voorbis, who yesterday, in Board meeting, opposed the marcaing of the civic bodies through Canal street and Broadway.

The Knights of St. Patrick will have a patriotic

of the cavic bodies through Canal street and Broadway.

The Knights of St. Patrick will have a patriotic reunion at the Sturtevant House which will surpass all its previous hospitable efforts.

The Friendly Sons meet to discuss sentiments and drown the snamrock at the Hofman House, and while these two august bodies are singing and declaiming the glories of the "Green Isle" the Sixty-ninth regiment and its numerous friends will be waitzing to Irish music at Tammany Hall.

There will be the usual services in the Catholic churches of this city. A solemn Pontifical high mass will be celebrated by His Emmence Cardinal Mccloskey at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on this day, the Feast of St. Patrick, at ten minutes of eleven o'clock A.M.

The panegyric of the Saint will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Duff, of St. Joseph's church.

In Brooklyn Dr. McGlynn lectures at St. Anne's on "The Saint and His Work," while Father Delaney occupies the pulpit of St. Francis de Saies with a lecture apropos of the day.

The parade to-day in Jersey City will be most imposing. The Father Mathew and Young Men's societies, will march in procession and will number about 6,000 men. All the societies of the Ancient Order of Hibernians will parade. The line will form on Jersey avenue, right resting on Newark avenue, and will move at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. In the evening the Knights of St. in the forenoon. In the evening the Knights of St. Patrick will banquet at the Philadelphia Hotel. The guests number many prominent citizens from New York, Brooklyn and eisewhere, as well as Jersey. The Friendly Sons of Ireiand will dine at Taylor's Hotel. Several Irish societies on the Heights will hold balls and reunjops, Religious services will be held in all the Catholic churches. The Very Rev. Canon Moynihan, of New Orleans, will preach in St. Patrick's, and the Rev. Mr. Welsh, of Mount Holly, in St. Mary's.

MR. BRIGHT ON MITCHEL AND HOME RULE.

The following letter has been received by the Rev. T. O'Malley in reply to a note addressed by nim to the Right Honorable the member for Bir

nim to the Right Honorable the member for Birmingham:

LONDON REFORM CLUB, Feb. 25, 1875.

DEAR SIR—I thank you for your letter and the little book on "Home Kule on, the Basis of Federalism." I have read the book. Shall I tell you what I think of two Irish plans on this Irish question?

The "Mitchel plan" is easy to understand, and if Ireland were unanimous and strong enough it might be attempted and might succeed. It is very simple, and under the conditions I have mentioned it is not, or would not be, impracticable. But the conditions are wanting, and, therefore, there is this fatal objection to it—that it is impossible, and only men parity mad or wicked will urge Irishmen to attempt it. As to your federation plan—the home rule scheme, of which you are evidently proud to be thought the father—it is, in my opinion, quite as impossible as the other, and I must say that it seems to be me more absurd. To look at it only for a moment rules of the control o the father—it is, in my opinion, quite as impossible as the other, and I must say that it seems to be far more absurd. To look at it only for a moment raises wonder that any man or number of men should imagine or think seriously of Such a scheine. How many "home" rilers, how many men of faith are there in Ireland? Certainly not more than a million. If I give you four millions of the disaffected—home rulers, repealers, Irish republicans or other antagonists of Great Britain—and this is more than you can fairly claim—they will give you only one million of men, and of these not one-hair have any knowledge of public affairs. And yet you propose, in order to aliay the discontent of this part of your population, not only to make a revolution in Ireland, but to do the same in England and Wales and in Socitand! In Great Britain nobody wants two Parliaments of Lords and Commons—nobody wants a tiple Imperial Parliament—and yet, you propose, with a Chidish simplicity and enthusiasm, to force upon England and Wales and Socitand these additional representative and legislative bodies, in order to absence the creation and establishment of like arrangements in Ireland! Surely so absurd and monstrous a proposition was never before neard of. You propose that twenty-five millions in Great Britain shall, in a manner, turn everything among them—everything to which they are accustomed, and with which, in the main, they are accustomed, and with which, in the main, they are astisfied—upside down, in the hopeless attempt thereby to aliay the discontent of a portion of your people never having been able to make a clear statement of its grievances, and being, as you must feel, totally unable to agree in any remedy for them. I do not enter into any examination of the details of your ittle book, or I migut point out many insecuracies into which you have failed. I confine myself in this reply to your letter to the main leatures of the two plans for the regeneration of Ireland. I pelieve them both to be impossible, but your plan of home rule

THE BIFROST.

ARRIVAL OF A NOVEL SWEDISH STEAMSHIP AT THIS PORT-DESCRIPTION OF HER.

Considerable interest has been excited among the Swedish residents in this city, by the arrival here of the Bwedish built iron steamer Bifrost (Rainbow), which is the first steamer of that kind which ever came here from Gothenburg, in Sweden. She is built of the very best quality of Swedish charcoal made iron, while her ribs and beams are of pure

Commander Oscar W. Wettergren gave the writer last night the following details concerning his vessel:—She was built a year ago at Lindholmen, near Gothenburg, and is of 1,390 tons gross burden. She is brig rigged, has five bulkheads and two decks. Her engines are of the compound type, of 150 horse power. Her furnaces only con sume about fiteen tons of coal a day. She is provided with five lifeboats, two of which are selfrighting, and all of the most approved Swedish

righting, and all of the most approved Swedish model. The Captain spoke with great entausiasm of the fine make of his engines and also of his recent passage of seventeen and a half days from Newcastie, in England, to this port, three days of which, he alleges, he spent in a hurricane off the American coast.

The crew numbers twenty-lour persons, four of whom are women, who work under the orders of the "restaurateur," or chief steward. One of the women is employed in the cabin as a stewardess, and the others as cooks and assistant cooks. They and the sailors it seen talking together are hable to disculsal upon arrival in port, and the severest oliscipline in this respect is maintained. The captain is a competent engineer, having passed his examination as chief engineer according to the

Swedish maritime laws. The Bjfrost formerly piled between Liverpool and Gothenburg, and has made the passage in ninety-six hours. She belongs to the Sirthiod Association, of Gothenburg, which has a fleet of steamships named principally atter the heroes of Swedish mythology. The Bjirost is now loading 60,000 bushels of grain for Europe.

THE TENSILE POWER OF SWEDISH HON.

As an illustration of the great tensile power of Swedish iron, which is used in the construction of the Bjirost, it may be mentioned that at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, the prow of a steamer, the Blekinge, was exhibited which was turned into a semi-circle after having struck the rocks head on,

TROTTING TROUBLES.

MRETING OF THE BOARD OF APPEALS OF THE HATIONAL ASSOCIATION-FIRST DAY'S PRO-CEEDINGS. An adjourned meeting of the Court of Appeals

of the National Association for the Promotion of the Interests of the American Trotting Turf was held at the Everett House, in this city, yesterday. The meeting attracted a large attendance of turfmen, many of whom nave cases on the docket for examination and decision. The following members were present:—Colonel C. W. Wooley, Cincinnati, Obio; C. J. Hamiin, Buffalo, N. Y.; Gates H. Barnard, Troy, N. Y.; George Sturges, Philadelphia. Pa.: Edwin Thorn, Milorook, N. Y.; William Edwards, Cleveland, Obio; Colonel H. S. Russell, Milton, Mass., and Thomas J. Vall, Hartford, Conn. in an executive session held during the morning Colonel Wooley was elected chairman, and at two o'clock the doors were thrown open, when business commenced. Upon reading the docket there were found to be 11 cases that were filed in July, 1874, and continued to this term; 96 filed in December, 1874, and continued as above: 11 filed between December and February and 19 filed since February, making 137 cases in all. To these may be added a few others received yesterday or to be handed in, of which notice has been given, which shows the extent of the business to be disposed of. The foi-No. 348. C. B. Phipps, Coatsville, Pa., vs. Eastern Dutchess Association, New York.—Appeal from an order suspending him and his bay mare Sadie for non-payment of entrance fee. Mr. Bartram, President of the Association, appeared

President of the Association, appeared for the respondents, advising that this suspension had been in force since 1873, and being revived so unexpectedly there was not sufficient time for them to bring the case before the board as they desired. Mr. Bartram wished to procure witnesses, and therefore called for a post-ponement. Acceded to, the case going over to the May term of the Board.

No. 228. James Collins, Morristown, N. J., vs. Orange County Pleasure Grounds Association, Middletown, N. Y.—Application for removal of penaity of suspension imposed upon him for non-payment of entrance money. President Sprague temporarily reinstated Collins, July 27, 1874, upon an afflicavit attesting that his only connection with the entry was in driving the brown geiding Ass., and that Mr. George Hedden was the owner and the person in whose name the entry was made. Oblins appeared and affirmed the statement, whereupon the case was referred to me executive session.

No. 232. N. G. Ray, Knoxville, Ps., vs. Oneonta

made. Collins appeared and affirmed the statement, whereupon the case was referred to the executive session.

No. 232. N. G. Ray, Knoxville, Ps., vs. Oneonta Union Agricultural Association, Oneonta, N. Y.—Application for removal of suspension imposed upon him and roan gelding Billy Ray for non-payment of entrance money. J. H. Phillips, of Gravessend, L. I., appeared for Mr. Ray, testifying that the entry was conditional, the arrangement being that if the gelding was in condition and could get to the track and trotted the entrance fee should be paid; otherwise not. The association deny this sustement. Executive session of the board.

No. 236. J. B. Tomlinson, Newtown, Conn., vs. Eastern Dutchess Association, Amenia, N. Y.—Complaint alleging fraudulent entry of bay mare Beauty and application for change in the award of premiums.—Mr. Tomlinson submitted affidavits claiming that the mare Beauty trotted in tac 2:50 and three minute purses at Amenia, June 24-25, 1874, receiving first money in both races, to which she was not entitled by previous record. To substantiate this assertion, he declares she trotted at Rochester in 1872 to wagon, in 2:35. Thus Mr. Tomlinson claims first money for Billy Dawes in the 2:50 purse, he having won second premium and second money, and lp the three minute race he having won third money. Executive session.

No. 266. E. C. White, Watertown, N. Y. (exparte)—Complaint and protest alleging fraudulent entry of black mare Christine Misson at Toronto, Ont.—Mr. White appeared, and the case was continued to the May term, he, in the meantime, to furnish affidavits substantiating the charges.

No. 266. C. N. Pratt, St. Louis, Mo., vs. John F. Jarvis, Troy, Ill., and Neison Montgomery, Edwardsville, Ill.—Complaint alleging fraudulent entry of a brown mare called Fiora, and claim reward under rule 15.—Mr. Jarvis appeared, and by affidavirs submitted that the previous record chaffed Egafust Flora was erroneous. In the fair

entry of a brown mare called Flora, and claim reward under rule 15.—Mr. Jarvis appeared, and by affidavirs submitted that the previous record charged against Flora was erroneous. In the fail of 1874 she trotted on the St. Francis Fair Grounds, Farmington, Mo., three times around a one-third mile track, not lenced; that the drivers were not weighed, and only eight minutes given between heats. Flora did not finis first both was given one heat because the horse that was to the front had inculged in too much running. No time was hung out, but the heat was trotted in 2:48%. Subsequently Flora was entered at the Western Fair Grounds Association in a 2:50 purse. Hence this somplaint. Executive segsion.

No. 290. William Mack, Danbury, Conn. (exparte)—Claim for reward, under rule 15, for turnishing information that the black stallion w. H. Ripley had been irradulently entered at Cuba, N. Y., under the name of Fassaic.—Executive session—decision depending upon the decision of the Board in case No. 355—(Vailey Point Agricultural and Mechanical Society, Cuba, N. Y., complaint alleging fraudulent entry of the black stallion W. H. Ripley.)

No. 301. Rochester Driving Park Association,

alleging [Fauduent entry of the black stallon w. H. Ripier.]
No. 201. Rochester Driving Park Association, Rochester. N. Y., vs. Simon Butts, Greece, Monroe county, N. Y.—Application for a decision concerning an alleged record of the bay geiding Jimmy.—Mr. Butts appeared, and claimed that the association had acted under a misapprehension. The race in which it was charged that the geiding as above had trotted Jimmy was not in, and that the enly contest in which he participated was a teamrace for gentlemen over the same track. Executive session.

tive session.

No. 329. P. W. Fleming and Thomas Trimble, New York, vs. Kingston Driving Park Association, Kingston, Ulster county, New York—Appeal from an order suspending him and bay mare Lady Trimble.—Mr. Theron Johnson appeared and fled gildavits, when the case was laid over for action to executive session.

affidavits, when the case was laid over for action affidavits, when the case was laid over for action in executive session.

No. 335. Aug. R. S. Poote, Washington City, D. C., vs. Massilion Driving Park, Massilion, Onio—Appeal from an order expelling him.—Mr. Foote appeared and advised that at the time of the race in Massilion, August, 1874, he had not owned the mare Silver haid for more than a month, having disposed of her to parties in Philadelphia. Executive session.

No. 349. Rhinebeck Driving Park Association, Rhinebeck, N. Y. vs. P. Waterson, errey City, N. J.—Application for decision as to alleged fraudulent entry of the bay geiding Arthur Boy, alias Boy.—Benjamin Mace called up this case for the purpose of ascertaining certain facts. It transpired that the bay geiding Waterson was frotting all over the country last season as the "Boy" was Arthur Boy, as was thought, and that since the case was fied Waterson has sold him to Commodore Vanderbilt, who has, no doubt, retired him from the turl.

The Board, at this inneture, adjourned until this morning at half-past nine o'clock.

IMPORTANT TROTTING PROGRAMME.

THE PURSES AND DAYS OF THE EASTERN SPRING CIRCUIT AGREED UPON.

An adjourned meeting of the stewards to approve of previously made arrangements for the Eastern Spring Trotting Circuit was held at the Everett House last evening. The following gen-tlemen were present:—Robert McCay, Point Breeze Park Association, Philadelphia, Pa.; Pascal C. Burke, Prospect Park Pair Ground Association. Stock Breeders' Association, Hartford, Conn.; D. F. Longstreet, Narragansett Park Association, Providence, R. I.; D. W. Beckier, Beacon Park,

Providence, R. I.; D. W. Beckier, Beacon Park, Boston, Mass., and George H. Bailey, Mystic Park, Boston, Mass. After a luli interchange of views the following programme was adopted, which calls for \$12,000 from each association, in the amount of purses to be made up and meetings of four days each.

Point Banker Park Association—May 25, 26, 27 and 29.—Entries to close May 17.

PROSPECT PARK PAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION—June 1, 2, 3 and 4.—Entries close May 17.

CONNENTIOUT STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION—June 8, 9, 10 and 11.—Entries close May 31.

NABRAGASERT PARK ASSOCIATION—June 15, 16, 17 and 13.—Entries close May 31.

BRACON PARK—June 29, 23, 24 and 23.—Entries close June 7.

MYSTIC PARK—June 29 and 30, July 1 and 9.—Entries Mystric Park June 39 and 30, July 1 and 9.—Entries

June 7.

Mystic Park—June 29 and 30, July 1 and 2.—Entries close June 7.

Pirist Day.

No. 1.—Purse of \$1,000 for 2.55 class; \$500 to first, \$300 to second, \$100 to third.

No. 2.—Purse of \$1,500 for 2.55 class; \$900 to first, \$450 to second, \$100 to third.

No. 3.—Purse of \$1,500 for 2.25 class; \$900 to first, \$450 to second, \$150 to third.

No. 4.—Purse of \$1,500 for 2.22 class; \$1,00 to first, \$450 to second, \$250 to third.

No. 5.—Purse of \$1,000, for 2.24 class; \$500 to first, \$300 to second, \$150 to third.

No. 6.—Purse of \$1,000, for 2.24 class; \$900 to first, \$450 to second, \$150 to third.

No. 7.—Purse of \$1,000, for 2.24 class; \$900 to first, \$450 to second, \$150 to third.

No. 7.—Purse of \$1,000, for 2.24 class; \$900 to first, \$450 to second, \$150 to third.

No. 8.—Purse of \$1,000, for 2.24 class; \$900 to first, \$450 to second, \$150 to third.

All these purses are for trotting, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, and will be conducted under the rules of the National Association. Entrance ten per cent of purse. In heats, when eight or more horses start, the distance will be 150 yards. Heats in each day's races may be trotted siternately.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

MATCH OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS DECIDED ON

LONG ISLAND. A large number of the pigeon shooting fraternity esembled at the grounds of the Long Island Shooting Club yesterday afternoon to witness a contest between the well known shots Mr. Ton Broadway, of New York, and Mr. Humphrey Bartshorn, of Brooklyn. The match was for \$50 a side and the birds, the conditions being 25 birds each, 21 yards rise, 1% oz. shot, 80 yards boundary, trap and handle for each other and Long Island rules to govern. The pigeons, as a lot, were very fair. Mr. Broadway proved the winner, killing 23 out of 25, while Mr. Hartshorn killed 17 out of 24, giving up at this stage of the game.

GROUNDS OF THE LONG ISLAND SHOOTING CLUB, NEAR EAST NEW YORK, L. I., March 16, 1875.—Match 107 \$100 and the birds; 25 oirds each, 21 yards rise, 144 02 shot, 80 yards boundary; trap and handle for each other, and Long Island rules to govern 

CIVIL RIGHTS IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, March 14, 1875.

The Civil Rights bill has had little effect in Arkansas. In fact, we have had a stronger bill on our State statutes since February 25, 1873. That bill provides that all steamboats, railroads, stage coaches or owners or managers of any public conveyance shall not make any distinction between persons applying for transportation, under a penalty of "not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000, or imprisonment not less than three nor more than twelve months for each offence." The same rule is applied to all hotel keepers, restaurants, saloons, theatres, public schools and in fact to all public places. All aiders and abettors are rendered equally hable with principals. Suits can be brought in the circuit courts of the State and all executive officers are made liable to pensides the criminal proceedings, the party claiming to be injured has his remedy in damages. This law has been a dead letter on the statute books, no colored man in the State having ever attempted, no colored man in the State having ever attempted, even while the State was under republican rule, to take advantage of it. The passage of the Civil Rights bill by Congress has not made a ripple upon the political surface here. In the capital, where many of the leading colored men live, no effort has been made by any of them to take advantage of the new enactments in their favor. The only instance that has occurred in the State where negroes proposed to enter into places not heretolore opened to them was in Helena, where four negroes went to a restaurant and demanded a meal. It was refused, and one of the parties, who was a journeyman barber, was dismissed by his employer, upon the petition of some of the white citizens. As far as practical effect in this State is concerned the Civil Rights bill is a dead letter. Public opinion will not permit its enforcement. The United States Judge of this district, H. C. Caldwell, while a Northern man and heretofore a republican, calling himself so yet, is practically a democrat, holding democratic ideas. The United States Marshai is a Southern man and has the Suthern idea on the subject, so that if any negro were to attempt to take advantage of the provisions of the bill every obstacle would be thrown in his way. I do not, however, think that a case will be made, and should any attempts be made on the leading hotels by negroes the proprietors would dodge the issue it possible, and if finally forced upon them, would resist the law and trust to the law being declared unconstitutional. Public opinion would force this course, as the people here consider that the bill is intended to bring about social equality, and will not submit to it.

CIVIL RIGHTS AND BILLIARDS. even while the State was under republican

CIVIL RIGHTS AND BILLIARDS.

Two colored men named Harry Deyo and -Onque, the former a tonsorial artist, entered the billiard room attached to Mr. Katzenbach's hotel in Trenton, N. J., on Monday night last and ordered the person in attendance, another darky. to show them a billiard table on which they could enjoy themselves at a game or two of billiards. The attendant refused to comply with their request, which caused the two "gentlemen of color" to become very irate and disorderly. In the meantime Mr. Katzenbach, who had been sent for, arrived on the scene and commenced to expostulate with the sports on the unreasonableness of their demand. They refused to be appeased, and "nisted on their claims under the Civil Rights law to be accommodated. Utilmately they were ejected from the room, not, however, until they threatened to have recourse to the law to obtain redress for what they designated a gross insult against their standing as respectable citizens. They intend to bring their case before United States Commissioner shreve at Trenton. The afair has created a good deal of gossip and some excitement. enjoy themselves at a game or two of billiards.

THE BROOKLYN MALPRACTICE CASE.

DEATH OF MISS ANTONETTA PENNER.

Coroner Simms last evening resumed his investigation touching the death of Autonetta Fenner. an unmarried woman, twenty years of age, who President street, from the effects of an operation of Catherine Maxwell, of No. 114 East Tenth street. New York. The Coroner's office was crowded by friends of the prisoners and witnesses. John M Betts, the alleged betrayer of the deceased, was in attendance and was represented by counsel-Mrs. Maxwell, who is seventy-six years old, was in the room adjoining the court, and Colonel Charles Spencer looked after her interests. There were several young women present who came to testify for the prosecution. Captain Ferry, to whom is due the credit of working up the case, closely watched the proceedings.

The first witness called was Mrs. Emil to Betts, sister-in-law of John M. Betts. She testified that

she saw Miss Penner at the Eastern Hotel twice in company with John Betts; another gentleman was with her; didn't know whether she came to the hotel alone or not; both times deceased was in company with another man; saw her in the dining room and in the ladies' parlor; did not know or hear that there was any intimacy between Miss Fenner and John Betts; first heard of her death the day after it took place; received that information from the newspapers; never knew deceased had remained over night at the hotel. James C. Betts, a brother of the prisoner, John, testified that he is part proprietor of the Eastern Hotel; knew deceased by sight; had seen ner talking to his brother; heard some one speak disparagingly of her and told John of it; the latter appeared to be annoyed and told witness that she was a respectable girl, that he lived in the same house with her father several years ago, and knew her when she was a little girl; witness never heard there was any improper intimacy existing between them; saw her in the restaurant in company with lady acquaintances on several occasions.

John Vesser testified that he kept a saleon in company with John Betts; another gentleman

pany with lady acquaintances on several occasions.

John Vesser testified that he kept a saleon
stand in the ho'el; had frequently seen Miss
Fenner there; had seen her passing the door
daily and repassing; did not know of any improper
intimacy between Mr. Betts and Miss Fenner; first
heard of her death on Monday morning following
the day of her death; John Betts called witness'
attention to it, saying, "That party is dead,"
meaning Miss Fenner.
Daniel Bellow, a boy who waters the stage
horses at the loot of Whitehall street, testified
that he had twenty or thirty times orought messages (letters) to and from Mr. Betts and Miss
Fenner; the last letter he brought the lady was a
week before her death; witness only saw her at
the hotel twice; on one occasion he brought her a
letter, and she told him that she was going to a
ball with Mr. Betts, and that she would meet him
between eight and nine o'clock; brought her a between eight and nine o'clock; brought her a package on New Year's evening from Betts; usually delivered the letters to Miss Fenner's sis-ter, though he sometimes gave them to her

usually delivered the letters to Miss Fenner's sister, though he sometimes gave them to her mother.

Dr. Nathaniel Wood testified that he attended Miss Fenner, in consultation with Dr. A. W. Ford, on the 3d or 4th of March, and saw her daily up to the day of her death; sie died of utero-peritonitis, caused by an abortion produced upon her; inflammation of the womb and bowels was the cause of death; the operation, she said, was performed by a woman in New York, and that the operation was produced with instruments; a lady friend, she said, accompanied her to the house, but was not in the room when the operation was performed; the operator enjoined secresy upon her, telling her that it would be equal to twenty years for her if she was found out; the woman told deceased she had been forty years in the business, and in that time a case had "never gone back on her;" before operating the woman gave her a drink of some inquor, and after the operation she drove away down town in a carriage with the lady friend; she said she had paid \$46 for the operation; she did not answer my questions as to names, but said she had told her mother all.

Mrs. Annie Jackson testified that she is the granddaughter of Catherine Maxweil, the prisoner; she reades in Boston eleven months.

CENTENNIAL NEWS.

Are Goods at the Centennial Exhibition Liable to Seizure?

MORE CENTENNIAL CURIOSITIES

The financial agent of the Centennial in this

city was greatly exercised yesterday over the cable despatch stating that the German newspapers were warning the German public that their goods might be nable to seizure in Philadelphia if the Centennial should prove bankrupt. It will be remembered that at the first London Exhibition there was considerable trouble about the withdrawal of certain goods sent by foreigners; but it may be authoritatively stated that the American laws preclude the possibility of any similar difficulty. The agent, when questioned in regard to this subject, declared the statement of the German papers to be preposterous. The Centennial, he said, was a corporation, and as such its property would be liable to seizure for its depts; but the goods exhibited would not be its property in the eye of the law. In order to remove all doubt as to this General Goshorn had already procured from the Attorney General of the United States a written decision on this ques-tion, and this decision has been cabled to the principal European capitals for publication. The Attorney General decides in unequivocal terms that goods sent either from foreign countries or from any part of this country for exhibition are not liable to selzure if the Centennial becomes bankrupt. His opinion is as follows:—

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS' OPINION.

Hon. C. Delano, Secretary of the Interior:

Sin—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 4, 1874, and the papers transmitted therewith, to wit, copies of the following documents:—A letter addressed to the Secretary of that, of born, Minister of Anstria. Hungary; a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Interior dated November 4, 1874, by Hon. Alfred T. Geodorn, Director General of the International Exhibition, 1876, and a communication from Hon. John L. Shoemaker. Counsellor and Solicitor for General of the Exhibition. These papers all reliate to the subject of your letter and to the question upon which you request of me an expression of opinion. That question is, whether the goods of foreign exhibitors sent to the International Exhibition, to be inaugurated at Philococcing the County of the United States Centennial Commission and Centennial Board of Finance," so that they (the foreign exhibitors) and Centennial Board of Finance," so that they (the foreign exhibitors) and of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, and Lendennial Board of Finance, and Centennial Commission, and March 27, 1873, Laws of Pennsylvania for 1871, page 5th, Claws of Fennsylvania for 1871, page 5th, Claws of Fennsylvania for 1871, page 5th, Claws of Fennsylvania for 1871, page 1871, class the Commission, or to any corporation or association of persons, connected with the management of the exhibitors. The relations of All parties to the Social Commission, or to any corporation or association of persons, connected with the management of the exhibitors in the property of one cannot be taken for the dobt or liability of another. There must be in the debtor own-to-ship, or an estate in the thing, to enable the creation of all parties to th the debts of those who are to control and manage the Exhibition, whether those debts be for taxes, rent or can'y obligation whatsoever. The claims of mechanics, the chains of the chains, and the chains are the chains of the buildings, control the buildings, control the property of the buildings, control the property of the buildings, control the property of the buildings and learn upon them, but those liens cannot be extended so as to attach the goods placed in the outlidings, (sections, I and Is of the Mechanics' Lien, act 2, rightly's Purd, Dig., p. 1,025, as regards lability for rent and taxes.) I have considered the question as if the ground on which the buildings are to be erected for the Centennial Exhibition and the buildings also were subject to taxation, and the commission having the control of the exhibition a tenant owing rent to the owner of the premises; this is, however, far from the fact. The ground is public property, owned by the city of Philadelphia and is not, I understand, subject to taxation. It freely is tendered by that municipality to the use of those who, by law will manage and courfol the extilibition, and the are also as the fine rent of the extilibition, and the are the property of the control that the goods of those who shall appear as exhibitors at the International Exhibition will, under the laws of Pennsylvania, be entirely free from hability to secure for any debts, claims or demands whatsoever against the Centennial Commission or any other corporate body, person or association of persons having to do with said Exhibition. I cannot conceive of any risk from this source of the loss of their goods by torein exhibitors, nor of any difficulty they will meet with in removing their property. Very respectfully, your obedent servant.

niciors, no of any dimensity day with most with in feet moving their property. Very respectifilly, votrobedient servant,

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,

Autorney General.

OPINION OF THE LEGAL ADVISER OF FIRE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELFIRA, Cet 10, 1874.

Hon. ALFRED T. GOSHORN, Director General:

SIX—In answer to your communication, inclosing and asking a legal opinion upon the following extract of a letter from His Excellency the Austrian Minister, viz.:

"Whether in the event of the failure of the Exhibition pecuniarily—an event which it is hoped and expected will not occur—the foreign goods sent to the Exhibition will be neld free from seizure by the creditors of the Centennial Exhibition Commission and Committee, so that the foreign exhibitors may not lose their property or have difficulty in removing the same? It would state that the act of Congress, approved June 1, 1872, provides that 'all contracts made in any Subt for the purpose of the Leniennial International and any of the commission and the law ship of the commission and the law ship of the commission and the law ship of the purpose of the Leniennial International and any of the five ship of the law ship of the commission and the ship of the commission and the ship of the law ship of the purpose of the Commission and the ship of the

THE CENTENNIAL MANAGERS THANK THE HERALIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:On behalf of the Centennial managers I must thank you most cordially for your editorial of this morning. You have shown the coming celebration in its most attractive light. No true iriend of the Republic can escape from the claims it has upon his trade and pocket; and to my mind suc-cess or failure of the celebration will have just the deep significance you foreshadow. Very truly, your obedient servant, William BiGLER.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date of last mother all.

Mrs. Annie Jackson testified that she is the granddaughter of Catherine Maxwell, the prisoner; she resides in Boston eleven months out of the twelve; her grandmother's business is that of midwile; she also made salves for sore ladies; never knew of Mrs. Maxwell being ariested on any charge.

The Coroner at this point adjourned the inquest till tols evening at six o'clock.